**The following table may help illustrate the distinction between syndromic surveillance and traditional surveillance and highlight the great potential of syndromic data.**

**Table: Examples of Clinical Scenarios and the Information Available to Syndromic versus Traditional Surveillance Systems**

| Situation prompting visit to medical provider | Syndromic Surveillance data available at time of visit | Traditional Surveillance data available after clinical workup and epidemiological investigation is complete |
|---|---|---|
| Patient has bout of diarrheal illness associated with fever and bloody stool that causes him to go to the Emergency Department | Patient Identifiers including:<br>• Name, Age, Race, Gender<br>• Date of Onset<br>• Initial Temperature (99O)<br>• Chief Complaint of Diarrhea<br>• Discharge Diagnosis of Bloody Diarrhea | Patient Identifiers including:<br>• Name, Age, Race, Gender<br>• All laboratory data including: Stool Culture results of Shiga toxin producing E. coli and detailed antibiotic susceptibility<br>• Complete History and Physical<br>• Potential Supplemental Patient and/or Provider Interview to Collect: Detailed Food History, Travel History, or other information<br>• Definitive Diagnosis of Ecoli O157/H7 |
| Patient has bout of influenza – like illness | Patient Identifiers including:<br>• Name, Age, Race, Gender<br>• Date of Onset<br>• Initial Temperature(102O)<br>• Chief Complaint of Cough<br>• Discharge diagnosis of UpperRespiratory Infection | Patient Identifiers including:<br>• Name, Age, Race, Gender<br>• All laboratory data including: Results of Respiratory Virus PCR Panel, Streptococcal Antigen testing, Chest X ray<br>• Complete History and Physical |

| Situation prompting visit to medical provider | Syndromic Surveillance data available at time of visit | Traditional Surveillance data available after clinical workup and epidemiological investigation is complete |
|---|---|---|
| | | Potential Supplemental Patient and/or Provider<br>• Interview to Collect: Detailed Exposure History, Travel History, or other information<br>• Definitive Diagnosis of Influenza |
| Patient has rash illness | Patient Identifiers including:<br>• Name, Age, Race, Gender<br>• Date of Onset<br>• Initial Temperature (103O)<br>• Chief Complaints of Rash and Cough<br>• Discharge diagnosis of Viral Exanthem | Patient Identifiers including:<br>• Name, Age, Race, Gender<br>• All laboratory data including: Results of acute and convalescent serological tests for measles, mumps, and rubella viruses<br>• Complete History and Physical<br>• Supplemental Exposure and Travel History<br>• Definitive Diagnosis of Measles |